Open hole 1,600 - 8,000'

Drill out from under the surface casing with brine water circulating through the reserve pit to minimize solids build-up. A flocculant (MF-1) can be used to aid in dropping solids, providing a clear fluid and maximum penetration rates.

While always possible, lost circulation does not appear to be a problem in this immediate area. Seepage should be able to be controlled with Paper.

We recommend maintaining a 9.0 - 9.5 ph with Caustic.

Attention should also be paid to the possibility of crooked hole in this area.

At a depth of 7,000' begin adding starch to reduce water loss and build viscosity

Unless hole conditions dictate otherwise, any DST's prior to the Abo can be run with water.

No surface pit system is necessary for this area of drilling

Clear water should be sufficient to drill to a depth of approximately 7,000'. At this point, we recommend returning to the working pits and mudding up by 7,100' with a Pre-hydrated Gel/Poly Vis II System to achieve the following properties:

Mud Weight	10.2 - 10.3
Viscosity	34 - 36
Fluid Loss	<30

Poly-Vis II is an anionic emulsion polymer that will extend the yield of bentonite and inhibit the swelling of clay-bearing shales. This will provide a low-solids fluid for maximum penetration rates and minimize formation damage.

We recommend using DCS surfactant as a mud additive to provide the following benefits:

1. Minimize the usage of mud products.

2. Help drop solids providing a cleaner mud, lower mud weight, and a thinner filter cake.

3. Improve clean-up of the pay zone should whole mud losses be encountered.

After mud-up we recommend using a fibrous-type LCM to control seepage and following the same procedure described earlier for total loss.